or persistent. Petals spinel-pink, 25–28 mm. long, almost entire. Stamens 105–125, with bright yellow filaments. Stigmas and styles free, forming a cushion 3 mm. high, tinged with pink. Achenes mostly basal, 20 to 25, 4–6 mm. long.—INDIANA: 1½ miles west of Goldsmith, along the Nickle Plate Railway, Tipton Co., September, 1923, *C. C. Deam*, no. 39818 (TYPE in Herb. and (living) Bot. Gard. Univ. Mich., no. 3779).

This handsome rose is related to *R. Lyoni* Pursh and *R. obovata* Raf., and like them is perhaps only a variety of *R. carolina*. It is characterized by the recurved stems, long deflexed prickles, thick shining dark green foliage with coarse serrations; large flowers and hips. All parts are coarse and well-developed. Seeds and plants were collected by Mr. Deam in 1923 and the seedlings raised at Ann Arbor are true to the parent type. In naming this rose for the indefatigable student of the Indiana flora, it is a pleasure to acknowledge the numerous obligations under which Mr. Deam has placed the Botanical Garden of the University of Michigan.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

LEMNA TRISULCA AT ISLE AU HAUT, MAINE.—*Utricularia gemmiscapa* Benj., itself accidentally acquired adhering to another water plant, bore fragments just sufficient for identification of *Lemna trisulca* L. I have affixed the date 26 Aug. 1927, though the real discovery should be credited to Professor Fernald, who first saw the *Lemna* in my herbarium. His comment is "known in Maine only from Houlton, Aroostook County and from Rockport" as recorded by C. A. E. Long, RHODORA xxiii. 199 (1921).—NATHANIEL T. KIDDER, Milton, Massachusetts.

A NEW OXYTROPIS FROM THE GASPÉ COAST

M. L. FERNALD and S. L. KELSEY

IN August, 1923, while waiting at Mont Louis, Gaspé County, Quebec, for an over-due steamer the senior author with Mr. Lyman B. Smith drove west toward the mouth of Rivière à Pierre, where the steep cliffs and slaty talus of Mt. St. Pierre, as seen from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, suggested unique botanizing. The time was

very short and the north-facing talus was hastily examined at only one point; but that brief visit was sufficient to establish the occurrence there of *Astragalus aboriginum* Richardson at its only known station east of the Rocky Mountains.[1] With it occurred a pale-flowered *Oxytropis*, then in fruit and with only remnants of faded corollas showing, which on account of its viscid quality was identified[2] as the Rocky Mountain *O. viscida* Nutt.

In late July, 1927, the junior author and his friend, Mr. P. H. Jordan, while making a circuit of the Gaspé coast by Ford, made a brief stop at Rivière à Pierre and ascended the talus of the western slope of Mt. St. Pierre. This ascent, like the earlier visit, was all too brief, for a violent thunder-storm peremptorily shortened it, but the crest was reached and found to be covered by an extensive thicket of *Elaeagnus argentea* Pursh, rare in Quebec (Bonaventure River, Bic, Isle of Orleans, Temascaming) but typical of dry hills of the Rocky Mountain area. *Astragalus aboriginum* was there, though, like the Fernald & Smith material, over-ripe, but the *Oxytropis* was in full flower, with dense spikes of creamy-white flowers with a purple spot on the keel; and with them, also over-ripe but recognizable, the strange *Erigeron compositus* Pursh, var. *trifidus* (Hook.) Gray,[3] a plant of Arctic and

[1] See Fernald, Mem. Am. Acad. xv. 322, 323 (1925).

[2] See Fernald, l. c.

[3] The Arctic plant and that of Gaspé were referred by Fernald, l. c. 271 (1925) to var. *multifidus* (Rydb.) Macbr. & Payson. In light of the new Gaspé collection it seems better to refer all the Arctic and eastern material to var. *trifidus* (*E. trifidus* Hook.). In 1917 Macbride & Payson, Contrib. Gray Herb. n. s. xlix. 72–79 (1917), published a detailed revision of this series (*Multifidi*) of *Erigeron*, recognizing eight varieties of *E. compositus* and basing their primary separations upon the degree of division of the leaves, their secondary separations upon the degree of pubescence and the presence or absence of ligules. Subsequently Payson, Univ. Wyom. Pub. Sci. Bot. i. 172–186 (1926), repudiated the earlier treatment and recognized only three true varieties: var. *typicus* of low altitudes in Idaho and Washington (also Oregon and British Columbia in Herb. Gray); var. *multifidus*, mostly of higher altitudes in the Western States and Canada, and var *trifidus* of arctic-alpine habitats in the Northwestern States and Canada, also Greenland. There are 12 collections before me from arctic America (8 from Greenland, 2 from Ellesmereland, 2 from the arctic coast of Mackenzie). These show either glabrous or hirsute leaves and the latter are either 3-cleft or have the divisions again divided, making 9 divisions. They form a consistent series, the least divided leaves agreeing with those of Hooker's original description and plate of his *E. trifidus*. In one other point, which seems not to have been recently stressed, the arctic series differs from true *E. compositus* and from *E. multifidus* Rydb.: the low scapes are naked or rarely bear only 1 or 2 bracts; while the mostly taller scapes of *E. compositus* and *E. multifidus* mostly have numerous bracts. This arctic extreme, with the leaves only once or twice ternately cleft and with naked or nearly naked scapes, is the Gaspé plant and it extends southward from the Arctic to the Black Hills in South Dakota and to the highest summits—at 8000 to 12,000 ft. (2440 to 3650 m.)—of Colorado and northern California. I have not fathomed the nomenclatorial difficulties of the western plant called *E.*

northwestern America previously known east of the Black Hills and south of Ellesmereland and Greenland only at Cape Rosier, Gaspé, where Brother Victorin got it in 1923.

With younger material available it becomes quite evident that the *Oxytropis* of Mt. St. Pierre is not *O. viscida,* for it has much shorter scapes, denser and shorter spikes and shorter bracts than that species; its foliage, bracts, calyx and pods, although somewhat viscid, have few if any of the glandular or viscid warts, which abound in *O. viscida;* its calyx-lobes are much broader than in that species and its corollas are smaller and creamy-white, those of *O. viscida* being purple.

After a close comparison with other members of the genus we propose it as

OXYTROPIS **gaspensis,** n. sp. Acaulescens; foliis valde adscendentibus, foliolis circa 35 oblongis vel oblongo-lanceolatis plerumque obtusatis 0.8–1.3 cm. longis 2–5 mm. latis tenuibus herbaceis utrinque laxe strigoso-villosis viscidisque; scapo 0.5–1.7 dm. alto foliis breviore vel vix superante sericeo-piloso pilis albidis; spicis densifloris ad anthesin 2–3 cm. longis deinde 3–5 cm. longis; bracteis lanceolatis herbaceis 5–10 mm. longis viscidis rariter minute verrucosis; floribus numerosis adscendentibus; calycibus campanulatis albido-villosis, tubo 4–5 mm. longo, dentibus deltoideis viscidis 1–2 mm. longis; corollis ochroleucis 1–1.2 cm. longis, carina purpureo-maculata; legumine breviter ovoideo 1–1.3 cm. longo abrupte acuminato viscido albido-villosoque chartaceo subbiloculari; seminibus reniformibus 1.6–2 mm. longis.—QUEBEC: dry talus of slaty cliffs, northern face of Mt. St. Pierre, at mouth of Rivière à Pierre, Gaspé Co., August 14, 1923, *Fernald & Smith,* no. 25,874 (TYPE in Gray Herbarium), distributed as *O. viscida* Nutt.; top of talus slope near summit of Mt. St. Pierre, July 29, 1927, *Kelsey & Jordan,* no. 96.

Related to *O. viscida* Nutt. and to *O. gracilis* (A. Nels.) K. Schum. of the Rocky Mountain region. When first collected *O. gaspensis* was identified with the former on account of its viscid quality (staining the sheets yellow) but the flowering material now at hand shows it to have smaller creamy-white corollas and a new study shows that *O. gaspensis* has the scapes shorter than to barely exceeding the leaves, the scapes of *O. viscida* prolonged well above the leaves; the spikes dense and not loosening in maturity, those of *O. viscida* becoming elongate and remotely flowered; the bracts, calyx, etc. only slightly if at all verrucose, those of *O. viscida* strongly so; the calyx-

compositus, var. *multifidus* (Rydb.) Macbr. & Payson (1917). Payson, himself, enumerated in the synonymy at least four varietal names of earlier date, so that is evident that the combination used by him is not the earliest.—M. L. F.

teeth deltoid, in *O. viscida* subulate; corolla cream-color and only 1–1.2 cm. long, in *O. viscida* purple. *O. gracilis* has much firmer leaves, with fewer and longer silky leaflets; scapes 2–4 dm. high, much overtopping the leaves; spikes becoming elongated; calyx often with black hairs and with longer and more slender teeth; corollas longer; and legumes longer and more attenuate.

Gray Herbarium.

Josselyn Botanical Society of Maine: Announcement of the Thirty-third Annual Field Meeting.—The Thirty-third Annual Meeting of the Josselyn Botanical Society of Maine will be held July 17th, 18th and 19th, 1928, at the New Skowhegan House, Skowhegan, Somerset County, Maine. The rates will be $4.00 per day, American plan. Skowhegan can be reached by the Maine Central Railroad or by State Highway No. 201. Skowhegan is situated on the Kennebec River, the valley of which, with nearby lakes, affords rich collecting grounds, well known to the botanists there, who will direct collecting parties. Members and guests planning to attend will do well to notify Mr. L. T. Audet, proprietor of the New Skowhegan House, and engage rooms as early as possible. The usual program of the Society, consisting of daily collecting trips, with an examination of specimens and short talks in the evenings, will be followed. For further information concerning the region, write Miss Dorothy M. Elliot, Vice President, 14 High Street, Skowhegan, Maine, or for information concerning the Society and its purpose, to Miss Abbie F. Minott, *Secretary*, Phippsburgh, Maine.

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